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- (c) Consent to lease by surface owner.
- (d) Preferences.
- (e) "Surface owner" defined.
- (f) Exception.
- (g) Effect on property rights of United States or any other landowner.
- 1305. Federal lessee protection.
- 1306. Effect on rights of owner of coal in Alaska to conduct surface mining operations.
- 1307. Water rights and replacement.
- 1308. Advance appropriations.
- 1309. Certification and training of blasters.
- 1309a. Subsidence.
 - (a) Requirements.
 - (b) Regulations.

1309b. Research.

SUBCHAPTER VIII—UNIVERSITY COAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

- 1311. Establishment of university coal research laboratories.
 - (a) Designation by Secretary of Energy.
 - (b) Criteria.
 - (c) Location of coal laboratories.
 - (d) Period for submission of applications for designation; contents.
 - (e) Time limit.
- 1312. Financial assistance.
- 1313. Limitation on payments.
- 1314. Payments; Federal share of operating expenses.
- 1315. Advisory Council on Coal Research.
 - (a) Establishment; members.
 - (b) Furnishing advice to Secretary of Energy.
 - (c) Annual report to President; transmittal to Congress.
 - (d) Compensation and travel expenses.
 - (e) Alternate members.
- 1316. Authorization of appropriations.

SUBCHAPTER IX—ENERGY RESOURCE GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

- 1321. Fellowship awards.
 - (a) Graduate study and research in areas of applied science and engineering relating to production, conservation, and utilization of fuels and energy.
 - (b) Term.
 - (c) Replacement awards.
- 1322. Fellowship recipients.
- 1323. Distribution of fellowships.
- 1324. Stipends and allowances.
- 1325. Limitation on fellowships.1326. Fellowship conditions.
- 1326. Fellowship conditions.1327. Authorization of appropriations.
- 1328. Research, development projects, etc., relating to alternative coal mining technologies.
 - (a) Authority of Secretary of the Interior to conduct, promote, etc.
 - (b) Contracts and grants.
 - (c) Authorization of appropriations.
 - (d) Publication in Federal Register; report to Congress.
 - (e) Availability of information to public.

CHAPTER REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This chapter is referred to in section 1251a of this title; title 33 section 1311; title 42 sections 6905, 6925.

SUBCHAPTER I—STATEMENT OF FINDINGS AND POLICY

§ 1201. Congressional findings

The Congress finds and declares that-

(a) extraction of coal and other minerals from the earth can be accomplished by various methods of mining, including surface mining;

- (b) coal mining operations presently contribute significantly to the Nation's energy requirements; surface coal mining constitutes one method of extraction of the resource; the overwhelming percentage of the Nation's coal reserves can only be extracted by underground mining methods, and it is, therefore, essential to the national interest to insure the existence of an expanding and economically healthy underground coal mining industry;
- (c) many surface mining operations result in disturbances of surface areas that burden and adversely affect commerce and the public welfare by destroying or diminishing the utility of land for commercial, industrial, residential, recreational, agricultural, and forestry purposes, by causing erosion and landslides, by contributing to floods, by polluting the water, by destroying fish and wildlife habitats, by impairing natural beauty, by damaging the property of citizens, by creating hazards dangerous to life and property by degrading the quality of life in local communities, and by counteracting governmental programs and efforts to conserve soil, water, and other natural resources:
- (d) the expansion of coal mining to meet the Nation's energy needs makes even more urgent the establishment of appropriate standards to minimize damage to the environment and to productivity of the soil and to protect the health and safety of the public.¹
- (e) surface mining and reclamation technology are now developed so that effective and reasonable regulation of surface coal mining operations by the States and by the Federal Government in accordance with the requirements of this chapter is an appropriate and necessary means to minimize so far as practicable the adverse social, economic, and environmental effects of such mining operations;
- (f) because of the diversity in terrain, climate, biologic, chemical, and other physical conditions in areas subject to mining operations, the primary governmental responsibility for developing, authorizing, issuing, and enforcing regulations for surface mining and reclamation operations subject to this chapter should rest with the States;
- (g) surface mining and reclamation standards are essential in order to insure that competition in interstate commerce among sellers of coal produced in different States will not be used to undermine the ability of the several States to improve and maintain adequate standards on coal mining operations within their borders:
- (h) there are a substantial number of acres of land throughout major regions of the United States disturbed by surface and underground coal on which little or no reclamation was conducted, and the impacts from these unreclaimed lands impose social and economic costs on residents in nearby and adjoining areas as well as continuing to impair environmental quality;
- (i) while there is a need to regulate surface mining operations for minerals other than coal, more data and analyses are needed to

¹ So in original. The period probably should be a semicolon.